

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to **Boutelle & Burr**, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of **Our and Courier**."

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1886.

State Congressional Delegations.

Since the recent elections the papers have been figuring up the standing of the next House of Representatives by State delegations, placing Colorado in the doubtful column with the Democratic organs claiming that there was little or no doubt that the Democratic candidate for Congress had been elected. This appears to have been another case of counting chickens before they were hatched, as the latest advices from the State give the election to the Republican candidate by about seven hundred plurality. Now that the control of the Colorado delegation is conceded to the Republicans the State delegations stand as follows: In the Republican column—California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin—nineteen in all; in the Democratic column—Florida, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia—seventeen in all. The New Hampshire delegation is a tie and in Rhode Island one Republican has been elected with no choice in the other district. But the doubt is felt, however, that a Republican will be elected at the special election. A foolish division among the Republicans prevented a choice the first time, and now that so much depends upon the result it is not at all probable that anything will be permitted to stand in the way of a substantial Republican victory at the next trial. The control of the House by delegations may, under certain contingencies, play an important part in the next Presidential election. The Constitution provides that in case neither of the candidates has a majority of the whole number of electors then the House of Representatives shall elect the President from the three candidates having the highest number of votes, the ballot to be taken by States, each delegation to have one vote, and the candidate receiving a majority of the votes of all the States shall be declared elected. As the division now stands the Republicans are one short of the required majority, but with a Republican elected in Rhode Island at the special election, that State delegation would be added to the Republican column, furnishing the necessary twenty votes. Under these circumstances the Republicans of Rhode Island will hardly fail to do their duty.

Maine's Game Laws.

Some of our exchanges appear to be laboring under a misapprehension of fact in regard to the murder of the two game wardens on the Machias waters, attributing it in part to the severity of the laws which they say discriminate in favor of the sportsman and act as a barrier against the hunter who is simply after food. This is not so, particularly in this case, as the close time for deer is off and there was nothing to prevent Graves or McFarland from shooting deer in a legitimate manner. The trouble rose from the fact as alleged that the men were starting out to hunt with a dog. This law strictly prohibits. Any person having a dog in his possession for the purpose of running deer is liable to a fine and the law further authorizes any person to kill a dog found hunting moose, deer, or caribou. The officers in the execution of their duty attempted to take the dog from Graves and McFarland and were brutally murdered in their tracks. Even had they exceeded the letter of the law no justification could be found for the dastardly act committed by Graves, and certainly the provocation, according to the account of the only eye witness, was not sufficient to throw the men into such a passion that they were unable to curb their feelings until both wardens lay cold in death. The crime seems to have been the natural outcome of an era of lawlessness among the poachers of that section of the State, prevailing for some time past.

As to the alleged severity of the laws we do not agree with some of our contemporaries. Under the old order of things in this State deer, moose and caribou had become practically extinct. Then the law was framed and modified to meet the different emergencies, and its beneficial effect is shown by the fact that our woods to-day abound with game. The only question seems to be whether the men who go into the woods to hunt shall kill at any or all seasons of the year in any form they see fit, until, as a natural result, nothing is left worth killing, or whether by the strict enforcement of judicious laws sufficient protection shall be afforded to make the game a source of food and revenue to the State for a long time to come. When one looks into this matter candidly and carefully we think they will agree with us that Maine's game laws have proved a great benefit to the State.

Shaky Democratic States.

Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina appear to be in a very shaky position from a Democratic standpoint. This party reminder may be sufficient to warn the party that there's danger ahead in 1888. —*Augusta Chronicle, Delt.*

It was only a day or two since that the New York Evening Post scouted the idea that there was any significance in the Republican gains in these states, but it appears that its Southern Democratic contemporary, with better facilities for studying the political situation in that section, realizes that there is danger ahead. The break may not come in 1888, but it is bound to come ere long. The people of some of the Southern states are becoming aroused to the pernicious effects of the continuous assaults on the tariff by the free trade party, and as new industries spring up the protective system gains ground. The Republicans made splendid gains in the Democratic strongholds this fall on just this issue and it is not altogether improbable that in 1888 the people of some of these states may come out in support of the candidate who stands for American principles.

Matters to Come Before the Legislature.
According to all accounts the next session of the Legislature promises to be a busy one. The labor question will attract considerable attention, numerous bills relating to the different phases of the subject, such as a ten hour law, the trustee process as regards wages, the employment of children, etc., being among the matters that will come up for early consideration. Suffrage for women, a change in our militia

organization, the question of taxation, fish and game laws, a movement for a deaf and dumb asylum in the State, the petition of the Grand Army for an appropriation for memorial tablets, already referred to in the WHIG, and an effort to repeal the capital punishment law will be among the interesting questions that will come before our legislators. It is also a matter of newspaper report that railroad legislation will again come in for its share of attention. The Canadian Pacific Road having abandoned its project to bridge Moosehead Lake, it is said, ask for an amendment to its charter so as to run parallel with the Bangor and Piscataqua Railroad for a certain distance and within ten miles of the latter road. When this question comes up it will receive due attention from the Bangor delegation.

Republican Strength.

The great phenomenon of the election is the strength of the Republican party. This intermediate election is generally an intimation of the result of the succeeding Presidential election, if it teaches anything new it is that in the next election a Republican President and Congress—Not *Yankee Independence*.

The above truthism from the columns of an independent paper will cause a panic among those journals that are to-day pretending to be strictly independent in their political opinions, but which are in reality the meanest kind of Democratic organs. The idea that the aforesaid papers seem to entertain of independence is to devote three-quarters of their time to adulation of Cleveland and the other quarter to abuse of the Republican party. That organization, however, is still in a remarkably rugged condition, and in 1880 will result the return of government to the great relief of the people, who are thoroughly tired of bogus reform as a steady diet.

The New Jersey Legislature.

Although the result of the recent election in New Jersey as regards the Legislature has not yet been determined, owing to recounts in several of the districts, the Republicans are feeling confident that when the votes are all properly counted it will be found that the Republicans have a majority. Senator Sewell is reported as saying:

"From the latest reports we now begin to feel quite confident that the Legislature will be Republican on a joint ballot, but of course we cannot say anything definite until the result of the recounts are announced."

Ex-Speaker E. A. Armstrong said:

"From all I am able to learn from the party leaders at Trenton and elsewhere, I begin to grow more confident of the result and feel quite sure we will have a majority in the Legislature on a joint ballot. All will depend on the result of the recounts."

For instance, take the case of Mr. Peck in Essex county. His majority, or more correctly speaking, plurality, was increased by nearly 1,000 votes. It seems to me almost impossible for any other to result in a correct election.

The tellers and judges, either from the present incumbents, or from the

Democrats, are quite confident of the result.

The Republicans gain in the Twenty-sixth district is also a gift for the Democrats.

Norman Hall defeated W. B. Roberts (Rep.) Sieger, the present Republican member, by 1,600 votes. The Republicans gain in the Twenty-first district, now represented by Boyle (Dem.) who was elected in 1884 by 2,500 majority. Patton in the Twentieth district succeeds Curran, overcoming a great adverse minority defeating J. K. P. Hall.

The Republicans made no nominations in the Third, Tenth and Eleventh districts, and the Democrats had no candidate in the Twenty-fourth district. The Democrats are represented in the Twelfth district, while Ely (Dem.) defeated Scranton (Rep.) for the present incumbent.

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The Portsmouth (Ohio) Journal says:

"The Hon. A. C. Thompson's majority in the Twelfth District is 4,453. He carried every county in the district save Clinton, which gave his opponent in the Congressional race, Hon. Irve Duncan, 205 majority. Judge Thompson's majority in Adams is 187, in Guilia, 1,330, in Jackson 638, in Lawrence 1,433, and in Seelby 889."

Republicans have begun a contest. To meet this the Legislature is to meet on the 1st of December, and the election will be held on the 2nd. The result may be that for the fourth time in the history of the State Indians may be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

Pennsylvania Congressmen.
CHANGES IN THE DELEGATION, BUT NOT IN THE GENERAL RESULT.

[Lancaster Examiner.]

All the disputed Congressional districts in Pennsylvania have been heard from. While there has been a shaking up in some of them there is no change in the general result, and the new delegation will stand 20 Republicans and 8 Democrats as at present. Following is the corrected list:

AT LARGE. 47,000

DISTRICTS. 6,384

1. H. Blodgett, R. 5,634

2. Charles O'Neill, R. 11,419

3. S. Randall, D. 11,419

4. C. Harlan, R. 16,442

5. H. Harlan, R. 1,279

6. R. M. Yardley, R. 1,400

7. D. Ermendorf, D. 4,815

8. J. W. Beckland, R. 17,000

9. C. H. Scudder, R. 16,500

10. John Lynch, D. 800

11. C. H. Scudder, R. 2,900

12. G. W. Clegg, R. 5,000

13. H. C. McCormick, R. 3,800

14. Edward Scott, R. 900

15. L. E. Atkinson, R. 3,100

16. Levi Maisch, D. 1,153

17. G. W. McCallum, R. 2,903

18. John Datzell, R. 3,600

19. M. Bayne, R. 5,030

20. C. L. Jackson, R. 3,700

21. J. T. Maffet, R. 1,800

22. W. H. Hall, D. 516

23. W. L. Scott, R. 1,600

Present members.

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Special Notices.

PENOBSCOT

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 16th,

the

Steamer *Isma*,

will be withdrawn from the Bangor and Hammon-
ton and the trips discontinued until next
Spring.

CHAS. E. FIELD, Treasurer.

SOCIAL HOP!

There will be a Social Hop, in

ANDREW'S HALL, MAIN ST.,

Thanksgiving Night,

Thursday, Nov. 26th.

Under the management of Messrs. J. E. Hazelton and G. E. Bell, it is to be the opening assembly in the new hall, every entertainment has been made to please those who care to participate

now.

A REWARD

—OF—

10 CENTS A POUND.

—AND—

10 CENTS A POUND.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1886.

Heavy Snows from Maine to New News About the Capital.

YORK.

Reports from Places in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 13. A heavy northeaster storm and wind prevails, with several inches of snow.

FARMINGTON, Me., Nov. 13. The first snow storm of the season occurred here today. Nearly five inches have fallen. The snow is reported a foot deep at Rangeley Lakes.

In New Hampshire.

NASHUA, Nov. 13. Two inches of snow fell last night, the first of the season.

FRANKLIN FALLS, Nov. 13. The heaviest snow storm for ten years at this soft snow extends from Concord to Montpelier.

CONCORD, Nov. 13. An unusually severe snow storm in this section last night. Six inches of snow fell on the roads of Plum Island, total, last night. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

SOMERSET, Franklin, Capt. Upshur, from Thomaston for New York, with 300 tons of lime, struck about five miles below the Life Saving station at S. A. M. The vessel's dangerous position had been observed by the patrol and the whole crew were immediately sent to her assistance, houses having been obtained from the city to drag their apparatus through the soft sand several miles away.

The Franklin was an old vessel owned by J. A. Croighton of Thomaston, contracted to F. E. Morse, New York. After rendering all possible assistance to the crew, who were all saved, Thomas Dailey was sent back to the station with the apparatus. The storm was at its height and Dailey neared the station the discovered another vessel in distress. The regular crew was absent at the first wreck, the only one available for duty, but a volunteer crew was made up from persons who had been attracted to the beach by the distress and with a will they entered on the work of saving the four men who were soon clinging to the rigging. The vessel was

the Carrie H. Spofford, Capt. Scott, of Deer Isle, for Boston with

grain, for J. S. Cram.

She was 98 tons and 18 years old. During the early morning the vessel became disabled and the captain determined to beach her. She struck on the Southern Jetty until the captain, with Capt. David Marshall, co-steering pilot, 70 years old, and two sailors, took to the foregearing. A tremendous sea was running and the waves dashed over the unfortunate seamen and crew, but the men clung on while the storm was at its height.

AUBURN, Nov. 13. There is over a foot of snow on the ground here and it is still snowing.

OSWEGO, Nov. 13. A blizzard struck Oswego at 9:30 last night and it is still blowing and snowing furiously. A flag of truce was hoisted for Canada about dark last night and grave fears are felt for

the safety of the coasting trade.

GENEVA, Nov. 13. The heaviest snow storm ever experienced thus early in the season is now prevailing here. The snow is 20 inches deep on a level and in drifts from three to six feet deep. Trains are held up on the roads centering here are two hours late.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 13. A foot of snow here last night and it is still snowing and blowing furiously. The railroad converging here are suspended and delayed.

IRACIA, Nov. 13. At 8 o'clock this morning the snow measured exactly one foot. The snow is blowing and drifting and the snow is drifting rapidly. Railroad travel is considerably impeded and all trains are late. Fears are entertained of a disastrous flood in the valley if the snow goes on suddenly.

IRACIA, Nov. 13. Snow to the depth of fifteen inches has fallen here. Northern trains are snowed in and western trains delayed several hours.

The forecast was shivered and those on deck thought it.

Only a Question of Seconds

DENNISPORT, Nov. 13. Hon. Joseph A. L. Smith, of Boston, filed a bill in the U. S. Circuit Court to prohibit the U. S. Post Office from holding a mail call on the 1st of November. He entered the House of Representatives in 1870, the Massachusetts State Legislature, and was elected to the Governor's Council with Gaston, and deputy collector of customs at this place from 1861 to 1871.

NICHOLSON, Boston and Maine Railroad.

November Magazines.

The November CENTURY marks a new era in the history of that magazine, in beginning the publication of *The Life of Lincoln*, by his private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Colonel John Hay. Two of the writers, give ample account of the work, and call attention to the exceptional opportunities which these gentlemen have had to prepare what is certain to be the fullest and most authoritative work on the subject. Its authors were, in a sense, the chosen biographers of Lincoln, by whose aid they will be pre-eminent in the collection of material during the war.

A timely paper is contributed by Theodore Roosevelt, on *Machine Politics* in New York City, including some topics for Reasons for the Neglect of Public Duties, Organization of Workmen, and the Social Side of Machine Politics.

The Liquor-seller in Politics, Boss Methods, and Beating the Machine.

An illustrated paper on another far-reaching question to which The Century has given much attention, is "The Need of Trade Schools," by Colgate H. Auchmuty, founder of the New York Trade Schools, who discusses his subject with references to what is being done in this line of progress in different parts of the country.

On the side of art and archaeology there is an illustrated paper by Dr. Charles Waldstein, on the Temple of the Ephesian Artemis, and the Ancient Silver Patera from *Berney*, in which Dr. Waldstein discusses the subject of Berney and the metal work of the ancients, contributor to the Rev. Jew, and extracts from it are given.

Ouidia, under the title of *The Cities of Italy*, makes a fierce attack upon the military and naval power of Italy, for permitting the destruction of art, in the personal interests of politicians, speculators and rascals.

George Washington is a contributor to the November Review, to the extent of six thousand words, and others which were written to his brother, Sam'l.

Why am I a Churchman? is answered by T. D. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky.

Capt. S. H. M. Byers, who has access to the papers of General Sherman, contributes War Letters from Grant, Halleck, Admiral Porter, Burnside and Braxton.

Railway Legislation is the subject of a contribution by Frank S. Bond.

The Notes and Comments are The South in the Civil Army, by Felix A. Reeve; Industrial by Thomas Comerford Martin; Roads and Reasons, by Helen E. Gardner; and Earthquake Studies, by Felix S. Oswald.

The place of honor in the November ATLANTIC is occupied by a clever story by Josiah P. Quincy, entitled The Peckster Professorship which treats a question of the day and will attract much attention.

Mr. Prever Lowell contributes A Korscan Coup d'Etat, and Mr. John Fiske has a paper on the Course of Nations Sovereignty in the United States, being the third paper of the serial French and English.

Topics of the Time treated of the American Miltia, The Congressional Balance-sheets, a review of certain features of the last session, and The Uses and Dangers of One Idea.

In fiction, besides the tenth part of Mr. Howells's novel, *The Minister's Charge*, there is a short story of the East and West, by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote; The Fate of a Voice, with an illustration by the author; and the first part of a new novel by Frank R. Stockton, entitled *The Hundredth Man*, in which the author, who is well known in parts, Mr. Stockton's new novel shows a more serious bent than heretofore.

Among the poems are Clevedon Church, apropos of Arthur Hallam's grave, by Andrew Lang; The Questioner of the Sphinx, by Mrs. M. Virginia Donaugh; The Reformation, by Paul Hennies, and one on The Life-Mask of Abraham Lincoln, by R. W. Gilder.

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In Open Letters the leading place is given to a communication entitling A Siberian Tragedy, by George Kennan, which is concerned with the recent suicide of the brother of Prince Kropotkin. Mr. Kennan records reminiscences which throw much light on the *Exile Question*, which Mr. Kennan has recently been investigating for the Century. There are also letters on subjects as difficult as Time-Reckoning for the Twentieth Century, by Principal Grant of the University; Canada, Genius and Matrimony, by Catherine Baldwin, and The Architectural League of New York, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

Among the Bric-a-Brac miscellany is a satire by Bill Nye, entitled Documentary Proof of Self-defence.

With the number for November, 1886, Lippincott's Magazine undergoes a marked change, enlargement, and improvement.

The size will be increased to nearly two hundred pages, and every number will contain, in addition to the regular Magazine-contents, a complete novel by some popular author.

Bruton's Bay, by John Habberton, heads the list, and novels by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Julian Hawthorne, Lucy C. Little, Mrs. A. L. Wister, Edgar Fawcett, and Bill Nye.

These novels will be produced in a form other than in Lippincott's Magazine. They will be carefully selected, with regard to literary value, interest, and adaptability to the purpose. Subscribers may be sure to find the best of the excellent novels, each of which will be published in the ordinary way for \$1.25 or \$1.50 a volume, at the merely nominal price of 25 cents per number.

Short articles, essays, and sketches will be contributed by some of the best-known American writers, Sidney Lanier, E. P. Roe, R. H. Stoddard, John Habberton, H. H. Rose, Julian Hawthorne, H. E. Bayard, Mrs. Mary Agnes Tinker, Barret Phillips, J. S. of Dale, Alice Wellington Rollins, F. H. Bayard, John Burroughs, Bland Marion, and poems by Austin Dobson, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Edith M. Thomas, Helen Gray Conk, Edgar Fawcett, etc.

The Experience Papers, which have attracted so much attention and comment, will be continued by E. P. Roe, F. H. Bayard, Mrs. Mary Agnes Tinker, and other writers.

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Bruton's Bay, by John Habberton, heads the list, and novels by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Julian Hawthorne, Lucy C. Little, Mrs. A. L. Wister, Edgar Fawcett, and Bill Nye.

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